SUICIDE.

ELECTION RETURNS WHICH TELL THE STORY OF DEFEAT.

18AAC H. BAILEY FALLS 900 BEHIND DIX-DIX SACRIFICED TO SAVE SPENCER AND BIGLIN-HEWITT DEFEATS O'BRIEN IN SPITE OF HIS

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT. The following tables, showing the Congressional vote in three districts and in one Assembly District, explain how and why the leading Administration candidates were defeated. Mr. Bailey was scratched by his party; Spencer and Biglin sacrificed Dix to save themselves, but in vain, and O'Brien was beaten by Mr. Hewitt in spite of the Republican and the Creamer faction support which he largely received.

COL. SPENCER'S DEFEAT. GOV. DIX VAINLY SACRIFICED TO SAVE THE CUSTOM-

HOUSE CANDIDATE. The following table, showing the details of the voting in the VIIth Congressional District, will interest the 14,000 or 15,000 voters of that district, as well as politicians generally. It will be seen that Gov. Dix was sacrificed by swapping to save Col. Spencer, but in vain. In this way Spencer ran 1.500 ahead of Gov. Dix, and his opponent fell short 2,183 of Tilden's vote. Nevertheless Col. Spencer was beaten by 1,156 majority for

MR. BAILEY'S DEFEAT. THE REPUBLICANS SCRATCH HIM NEARLY 1,000 VOTES-FIFTY PER CENT OF THEM VOTE FOR

1,518 6,463

2,587

3,079 9,802

HIS OPPONENT. The details of the vote in the XIth Congrescan election districts, shows that Mr. Isaac H. Balley was largely sacrificed by his party and that many Republicans voted for his opponent, Benjamin A. Willis, Liberal and Democratic nomines. Mr. Bailey ran 903 behind Gov. Dix, and Mr. Willis ran 496 ahead of Mr. Tilden. It will thus be seen that fully fitty per cent of the discontented Republicans who scratched Mr. Bailey voted for Mr. Willis. The result is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the district was organized for the benefit of the Republicans, and the Democrats had no

and the Anti-Tammany or Creamer faction in the Xth Congressional District. The table below will be found of very great interest:

Total ......1,841

Total......1,010

XX.. 3..... 5

Total......1,649

XXI.. 2..... 53

Total ..... 646

Grand total ..... 5,146

curious in such matters :

| Election District. | Dir. | 1 | 99 | 11 | 78 | 111 | 66 | 1V | 50 | V | 40 |

XVII 38
XVIII 69
XIX 97
XX 143
XXI 133
XXII 99
XXIII 174
XXIV 68
XXV 165
XXVI 95

Total ..... 1,984

CANS OUGHT TO DO.

with both barrels. We shall have expelled by the force 

8,604

1.963

2,783

1,170

3,203

6,025

8,566

4,071

1,579

14,241

2,192

748

CUSTOM-HOUSE TREACHERY.

GOV. DIX ABANDONED BY THE PARTY TO SAVE BIG

LIN IN THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

was represented last year in the Legislature by Mr. Ber-

nard Biglin, who was made Chairman of the important

Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The district

is the residence also of Collector Arthur, Thomas Mur-

phy, James O'Brien. John J. O'Brien, and other active

and influential Republican politicians, and was considered as a Republican stronghold. A careful comparison

of the vote by election districts, given below, shows that a very desperate effort was made to save Mr. Biglin

from defeat; and that to this end the Republicans ex-

changed votes for Governor for votes for Biglin. By this means Gov. Dix fell behind Biglin's vote 1,058, and

Tilden ran ahead of Campbell, the Tammany nominee,

exactly 1,200. A study of the tablo below will repay the

KVIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BY ELECTION DIS-

TRICTS.
Biglin. Tilden.

3,042 .... 4,403

TALKS WITH POLITICIANS.

GEN. COCHRANE POINTS A MORAL.

THE LIBERALS EXERTING A SALUTARY INFLUENCE

ON BOTH PARTIES-WHAT THE DEMOCRATS

SHOULD AVOID DOING-WHAT TRUE REPUBLI-

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Gen. John

Cochrane to get his views on the result of the election.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Cochrane. "Were I a Demo-

crat, I should feel triumphant. The Liberals are doubt-

less quite content with having by their votes enabled

the Democratic party to rebuke corruption and Third

Term Grantism, while the Democrats triumph because

their party has been successful. You see the distinc-tion. In voting the Democratic State ticket the Lib-

erais did not consider that they were making themselves

members of the Democratic party. They voted for the

candidates on the Democratic State ticket be-

cause they thought they more fitly repre-sented the principles of the Cincinnati platform

than did the candidates on the Republican ticket. It

does not follow that, having done so, they are to be

considered as in the Democratic party. Indeed, had the

Republican Convention or Gen. Dix declared against

the third term. I think, that a large portion of the Liberals would have voted the Republican ticket; but, in doing so, they would not have considered themselves

members of the Republican party. Some of those prom-

inent Liberals who were nominated for important offices

at the Democratic Convention are to be taken for Demo-

crats, but the majority are not. In some cases a con-

senting Liberal was nominated by the Democrats, be

cause, having been a Liberal, he meant and promised to

act thereafter with the Democrats. In all such cases the

nominees, no doubt, are to be considered as having gone into the Democratic party. In other cases, however

The XVIIIth Assembly District of this city

giving evidence of continued integrity and purity of

time reform their policy, why then, as the sportsman would say, we will have evidence that we have killed with both barrels. We shall have expelled by the force of our votes most of the victosmess in both parties, and both being reformed, the issue will no longer be between honesty and dishonesty, but upon the great question of government. When this comes, the Liberals will not merge into either the Republican or the Democratic parties in the between the Republican or the Democratic portions of the propert they must forsake Bourbonism. If they repeat their errors of a year or two aco, and employ the power just now conferred on them by the Liberal and Independent voters of the country in the elevation of Coppertuent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the country in the elevation of Copperdent voters of the series of the landship of the series of the landship of the landship

RANDOM COMMENTS ON BOTH SIDES. POLICE COMMISSIONER DISBECKER'S VIEWS-A BAD YEAR FOR BAD MEN.

Police Commissioner Disbecker, as a Republican, regretted the severe defeat which his party had sustained in the recent elections. He thought it was due to a variety of causes. The October elections had a depressing effect on the Republicans, and caused corresponding elation on the part of the Democrats. The party in power were held responsible, by both employers and employed, for the stagnation in business. Many Republicans either voted the Democratic ticket or ab-

stained from voting altogether. A prominent Democratic politician, referring to the defeat of Butler in Massachusetts and Hayes in this city, said: "It is a bad year for bad men of both parties." The defeat of Butler, he said, was the work directly of Republicans who had become dissatisfied directly of Republicans who had become dissatished with hatred of the South as a principle in politics, and with transparent dishouesty as shown in the Sauborn contracts and the back pay grab. The defeat of Hayes was, if anything, a more effectual protest against bad nominations. He was nominated on a ticket by a powerful organization, and every other candidate on the ticket was chosen. His defeat was overwhelming. The experiment of placing in nomination so objectionable a candidate for a prominent position will not be tried again by Tammany Hall.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES BLESSINGS TO RE-PUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: What France so much needed and the French could not themselves accomplish, was performed by the German army when they removed Napoleon III. from French territory.

As great a blessing was conferred on the Republican party by the Democratic whiriwind of last Tuesday. The Republicans could not have freed themselves from Grant. The more they succeeded the tighter would have become his hold. But these Democratic victories have put a quietus on the Taird Term, and the Republi- astounded, and the thought that he is so completely cans will now enter the canvass of 1876—thanks to Tilden and Kelly—freed from that incubus. Our city—at all lican Federal office-holders—belonged to Butler, as much so almost as his own district. His defeat liberates it. The Davenports, Blisses, and Murphys, and domne genus, need no longer to be feared. For the blessing New-York Republicans should be especially backful.

A NEW LOCAL COMMISSIONER,

New-York, Nov. 5, 1874.

THE PAYMENT OF AN ARMORY BILL RECOMMENDED -CONFIRMATION OF WILLIAM IL STINER AS COM-MISSIONER OF EXCISE BY THE BOARD OF ALDER-

All the members of the Board of Aldermen. except Alderman Falconer, were present at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Alderman Van Schaick. who was so long absent in Europe, reappeared in his seat. Some of the members-elect of the new Board were present, among them Messrs. Strack and Simonson, now members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Judge Pierson and Assistant Alderman Thornell were also among the visitors. Alderman Vance presided. The business was generally unimportant, the exceptions being the confirmation of William H. Stiner as Exclain Commissioner, and the discussion upon Frederic Jaks's

claim for work on the Centre Market Armory.

The first business which received the consideration of the Board was a petition from Gen. Ward B. Burgett, asking that a picture, by Shegogue, representing the presentation of colors to the 1st New-York Volunteers, should be placed in the Governor's Room. Then followed the usual dry routine, the presentation of resolutions for the erection of hydrants and drinking fountains, the curbing of streets, laying of gas mains, and the appointment of Commissioners of Doeds. Most of them were laid over; some were adopted. The old and always exciting question of armories next came up, in the shape of a report from the Committee on Lands and Places, recommending the payment of Frederic Jaks for work on the Centre Market Armory. His bill was about \$12,000. The Committee say that the work was honestly and faithfully done, and the only question is whether it was properly authorized-whether by the chairman of a committee alone, or a whole committee. It has been left without definite action for over four years, and the man has suffered from the non-payment, and judgments are now hanging over him for the very timber used in

MASSACHUSETTS UPSET.

purpose, and honesty in the administration of government, and above all of faithfulness to the best interested CAUSES OF THE OVERTHROW. of the country, the Liberals would be induced to con THE ELECTION A REVOLT AGAINST CAUCUS LEADERS tinue with them. Should the Republicans in the mean--SUMPTUARY LAWS CAST OFF-DEFEAT OF THE time reform their policy, why then, as the sportsman would say, we will have evidence that we have killed ADMINISTRATION IN BANKS'S DISTRICT-BUTLER'S POWER GONE-THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST

FOR SENATOR CHANGED - DAWES'S POLITICAL

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Bosron, Nov. 4.-The magnitude of the revoution wrought in this State yesterday amazes everybody. The most sanguine partisan among the political prophets had never ventured to predict it. It has had no parallel indeed except the grand overturn wrought under the auspices of the Know-Nothing uprising just twenty years ago. The Democrats and the Independent Republicans hoped for the election of Gaston as Governor, and voted exactly as if they were in earnest in the effort to carry him in; but there was a universal concession that the chances were very much against him. As regards the Congressional dis-tricts, they expected to carry the VIth (Banks's) and the XIth (Chapin's), and felt there was a chance for them in the VIIth (Tarbox's) and the 1Vth, in which Frost (Republican) is reported to be chosen. But of defeating Butler in the Vth, Williams in the VIIIth, or Stevens in the Xth, they never dreamed. Their surprise last night, therefore, was only equaled by their exultation. Boston has seldom witnessed such a scane as was then ex-hibited in her streets, her hotels, and her public halls. The people went wild with enthusiasm. The Democrats occupied Fancuit Hail. Gen. Banks had his headquarters at the Parker House. In the exuberance of oratory the real nature of the victory was not forgotten. It was not claimed to be a Democratic triumph alone. It was felt and acknowledged to be the people's rebuke of

unscrupulous partisanship.
THE ELEMENTS OF GASTON'S VICTORY Mr. Gaston has received something like 95,000 votes, and will have a majority of about 8,000. Nearly if not quite a third of his vote is Republican. The Democratic vote of the State can hardly rise much above 60,000, which will leave the balance of the State ticket to the Republicans. Gov. Talbot's election is, first of all, a rebuke to the Prohibitionists, and next to the ineffably absurd system of tactics which allowed him to be crowded upon the party as its candidate. The party did not want him Those who set themselves up to run the machine assumed that it was necessary to take him with his vetoes The people have rejected the load. Gov. Talbot himself is not to blame for this so much as are his advisers. He is an excellent and upright citizen, the purity of whose motives nobody questions. He was per-suaded that it was his duty to run. The decision is that prohibition of the sale of liquor by law shall not be forced upon the Republican party as a part of its platform. Mr. Gaston, the Governor elect, is universally esteemed, and has passed through the canvass attogether without abuse except from the smaller fry of stump orators. He is one of the most conservative men in the Democratic ranks. His associations are all of the best character, and nobody doubts that under him the State will have an excellent administration. He bears his good fortune with remarkable modesty, and the feeling is general even among the Republicans that if a Democrat were to be elected the party could not

have furnished a more acceptable man. THE SUCCESSFUL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN. The only Congressmen spared to the Republicans are Buffington, Harris, Pierce, G. F. Hoar, and it is now probable, Frost. Against the first two no contest was really made. Mr. Hoar was run very hard, Eli Thayer making a splendid canvass of the district, in face of a good deal of misrepresentation and disparagement. But the mass of the independent Republicans wanted Mr. Hoar again, despite his drawbacks. All of them wanted Mr. Pierce, and he had their votes to a man. If he had not been the honorable and high-toned gentleman that he is, and had been less independent in his action toward Butler and Simmons, his district, too, would have been easily carried by the Democrats The Collector tried in every way to inveigie him into becoming under sobligations to the Custom-house, but without success. He wrote Mr. Pierce notes containing assurances of friendship, and sent him offers of assistance. The former Mr Pierce courteously acknowledged. The latter he steadily declined to accept. He will go back to Congress as free from entangling associations as any man elected, and if he be wise, will have a fine future here. As the successor to Mr. Hooper, Mr. Frost has a reported majority of thirty votes. There has been the most lavish

District last year. Now that even here he has lost his hold altogether, it is almost certain that politics will be rid of him. Grant may take him into his Cabinet or give him a foreign mission. But it is more probable he will sink into private life. When he had a premonition of possibly approaching doom, at the time that there was a prospect of a naton of the opposition against him in the early Autumn, he declared that, if he were defeated, he would resume the practice of the law and eschew politics altogether. There is, it is thought discretion enough left bin to earry out this resolution, and even the Presiient will probably not be over-solicitous to shake it. His successor, Mr. Charles P. Thompson, is one of the most respected and popular men in the Democratic party. He is something of a wag, and will be very likely to be creditably heard from in the next Congress.

BANKS'S DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Gen. Banks's triumph is simply overwhelming. He carries every town in his district, with one exception, and has wrought a change of 10,000 votes when compared with the contest of two years ago. The Adminis tration tactics essentially aided him in the canvass. The work of putting him/down was so largely overdone that it wrought an immense reaction in his favor. office-holders swarmed into the district. Mr. Dawes was drawn down from the hills of Berkshire, and Mr. Blaine, with all the prestige of his national power and position, was imported from the East. Never were greater odds piled up against a candidate. Added to this, money became almost an embarrassment, so pientiful was the supply in which it was sent over. To make assurance doubly sure, scores and hundreds were colonized into the Navy-Yard and put to unnecessary service at Government expense. No such spectacle was ever seen in Massachusetts be-fore; and, judging from the result of the experiment, none is likely to be again for an indefinite period in the future. Gen. Banks stood up bravely in the face of all this, and with a majority of 4,500 votes against him to overcome, he came out of the contest with 6,500 majority. It will be hard to find a parallel to this achievement. But a large part of his strength came from sympathy with one apparently so overmatched, yet fighting so pluckily.

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE CAUCUS. In the VIIth District Mr. Tarbox took thousands upon thousands of Republican votes away from Dr. Ayer. In Concord Judge Hoar led off the revolt against him, and he gets less than a score of votes in this classic town. The disaffection spread from one end of the district to the other. Mr. Tarbox's majority is nearly 2,500. In the VIIIth District the election of Mr. Warren over Mr. Williams of Crédit Mobilier reputation is a surprise only second to the defeat of Butler. The Republican majority in this district was nearly 8,000 two years ago. To overcome it appeared an utter impossibility to every-body. It is a stunning blow to the Republican managers, who were entirely complacent in their security. Mr. Warren is one of the promising young lawyers in the State, and is peculiarly able and thoughtful in his treatment of political topics. He has been somewhat disparaged in the contest by those who did not know him, but is really the ablest Democrat elected to Congress. Prof. Seelye, whose choice is another surprise, is a very important accession to the strength of the State's representation at Wash ington. He is a Republican, but is strongly anti-Grant. and belongs to the school of political economists who politics. There is a change of over 2,000 votes in this District, which is the strongest Republican District in the State. The revolution that brings in Mr. Chapin in the Xith is not less in its proportions. His majority is

5,500, while that of Mr. Dawes in 1872 was almost 7,000. THE PLOT TO ELECT DAWES SENATOR BLOCKED. The Republicans have the Legislature by a large ma jority, but the rebuke to the rings who have undertaken to coutr, I the party is hardly less even here. The same machinery which sought to send Butler and Ayer and Williams and Frest and Stavans and the rost to the

lower House of Congress was to be put in mation to give Mr. Dawes the next election to the Senate. There is no doubt of its being completely blocked. The Demo crats have chosen more of their party to the Legislature than ever before in this generation, and there are some scores of boiting Republicans elected who can be fully relied upon to put a quietus to the little game in Mr. Dawes's interest. That leader signed the death warrant to his hopes when he went into Gen. Butler's district. He then declared the new, demoralizing, and degrading gospel of modern politics, that character was nothing in conflict with party in our election contests; that it was the duty of good men to vote for bad men for office provided the bad men procured the indersement of party caucuses or conventions. It was exactly against this monstrous proposition that the people of Massachusetts rebelled. The election places the popular seal of disapprobation-detestation, indeed-upon it. This is altogether its most significant feature. To suppose that Mr. Dawes, who voluntarily surrendered himself to be its apostle, and who publicly flaunted before the voters his sacrifice of self-respect and of maniness, can succeed to the Senatorship, is to assume that the revolution is to be in its most essential feature abortive. It is not for a moment to be so thought of. Mr. Dawes is buried nimost as deeply under the effect of this convulsion as is Butler himself. When he went into the Essex district it was not to succeed with Butler-it was to make his grave with him. The people of Massachusetts expect a Republican Senator, and they will have one; but it is quite safe to assume that he will not be one of those who were active in this canvass. The further he stood aloof from it, the better will be his credentials.

THE CANDIDATES FAVORABLY REGARDED. It may be that Senator Washburn will be chosen again, thought this is just now hardly likely. Prof. Seelye would not be a bad candidate. Judge Hoar may be brought forward once more. His position toward the Senatorship and that of Mr. Dawes are entirely reversed by the action of yesterday and the events that led to it. by the action of yesterday and the events that led to it. Our best proposition of all at present is that of Gov. Bullock. He is able, earnest, dignified, and the best representative of all of that reform in the Republican party which it is now evident is indispensable it it is to escape annihilation. Added to this, it will by no means operate to his injury when it is known that in the last years of his life Charles Sumner had no more earnest, devoted, chivalrous friend than was Gov. Bullock. His only temptation to reform to active politics was that he might phycoate Mr. Sumner's reflection to the Senate. Mr. Sumner could hardly have one to succeed him who in statesmanship or scholarly qualities would be Gov. Bullock's superior.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE WEST,

EXPLORATIONS OF PROF. J. W. POWELL IN 1874-DISCOVERIES IN MIDDLE AND EASTERN UTAH-ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY, AND MYTHOLOGY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES-THE SYSTEM OF NAMES IN VOGUE AMONG THEM.

Prof. Powell, who has had charge of the econd Division of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, has returned from the field, leaving Prof. Thompson in charge of the main party to complete the season's work. The latter gentleman is expected to return about the last of the month.

During the past season the field force has been divided into two parties. The larger, under Prof. Thompson, has been at work in Middle and South-Eastern Utah along the Sevier River and the country to the east nearly to the Colorado. The other party with Prof. Powell has been carrying forward the work in a region of country west of the Sanpete River in North Bestern Utah.

The geographical survey has been extended by the expansion of 2 system of triangles from a base line previously established at Gunnison, making this the base of topographic work. For hypsometric purposes Green River City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, Salt Lake City, Gunnison, and Pangwitch have been used as stations for base barometers; the altitude of these points had been previously determined by railroad surveys. The assistants in the topographic work were Prof. H. C. De Motte of the Illinois Western University and Messrs, Renshaw, Graves, Forbes, and Wheeler. These gentle men with the exception of the last two had been previously employed in the undertaking. Mr. Howell has assisted Prof. Powell in the geological work.

During the season, extensive regions of volcanic rocks on either side of the Sevier, and on the eastern side of the Wasatch and Aquarius Plateaus, have been surveyed with interesting results. The great system of monoclinal faults and folds extending in a northerly and southerly direction across the Grand Cafion of the Colorado and north into the region of this Sammer's work, which had been previously discovered, has been more thoroughly

been previously discovered, has been more thoroughly at last end of the previously discovered, has been more thoroughly at last end of the previously discovered, has been more thoroughly at last. FORECAST BY THE SHADOW OF OHIO AND INDIANA.

Forecast by the earliest to the latest stage of the canvass. The will of the people may have been shifted in this way; but there is a strong suspicion that there has been fraud of which the law will take cognizance. A recount of the vote is to be asked for, and it may be that Judge Abbott will contest the seat before the next House of Representatives.

BUTLER'S FUTURE.

The defeat of Butler is something, the full proportions of which we are hardly yet able to take in. It is a Gazziling piece of good fortune. His followers here have the crushed out is something that it almost takes one's breath away to think of. There will be no revival for the canvas, a branch of the little proportions of which way to think of. There will be no revival for the canvas, and have the manner of such district. Thus the U-in-tats, been more thoroughly discovered, has been more thoroughly discovered, has been more thoroughly studied, and other groups of displacements, having at last. FORECAST BY THE SHADOW OF OHIO AND INDIANA.

From The Lereisal Leader (Rep.)

The result in New-York was expected; the result in New-York was expected; the result in Massachusetts was not. Even the carefully examined.

The result in New-York was expected; the result in Massachusetts was not. Even the carefully examined.

The result in Massachusetts was not. Even the carefully examined in the old Bay State left no lear that the "citated of hiberty" wound full so easily into the manner of the little enemy. And Butler, too-Butler of the inner of the inne known to white men as a branch of the Utes, belonged to the Ulutah Valley. U-imp is the name for pine; toomeap, for land or country; U-im-too-meap, pine land but this has been contracted to U-in-tah, and the tribe inhabiting the valley were called U-in-tats.

The origin of the term Use is as follows: U is th term signifying arrow; U-too-meap, arrow land. The region of country bordering on Utah Lake is called U-too-meap because of the great number of reeds growing there, from which their arrow-shafts were made The tribe formerly inhabiting Utah Valley was called U-tah-ats, which has been corrupted into the name Ute by the white people of the country; the name U-tah-ats palonged only to a small tribe living in the vicinity of the lake, but it has been extended so as to include the greater part of the Indians of Utah and Colorado. For offensive and defensive purposes it often happens

that two or more tribes are united in a confederacy This is usually a very loose organization, and is constantly changing. One of the influential chiefs of the tribes is recognized to a greater or less extent as the hief of the confederacy. Such a confederacy often takes the name of the principal chief; sometimes it takes the name of the principal tribe, or again it will take the name of some important event which has led to Another class of names originates in this way. A

Another class of names originates in this way. A great many tribes in Utah, Nevada, and Northern Arizona are known to white men as Pah Utes or Pi Utes. The origin of this name is as follows. A long time ago, as the Indians express it, there was a tribe of Indians living about Utah Lake known as Utah-ats. Another known as Tim-pa-no-ga-tsits living on the Timpanogas, a Provo River, made war upon them, drove them away, occupied their country about Utah Lake, and called themselves U-tah-ats. The defeated Indians moved further to the south and settled on the stream which is now known as the Beaver, but they always chaim that they are the true or Pai U-tah-ate, pai signifying true. Thus this latter tribe has two names: its proper name, Kwi-um-poos, derived from the district of country which it now inhabits, and Pai U-tah-ats, the name derived from the country from which it was driven; and by the surrounding tribes it is called indiscriminately by either name.

it now inhabits, and Pai U-tah-ats, the name derived from the country from which it was driven; and by the surrounding tribes it is called indiscriminately by either name.

It seems that the war which resulted in this new occupation of the country was somewhat general among the surrounding Indians, and that the original U-tah-ats had as allies several other tribes to the south and west; and thus it happens that all of the Indians who fought with the Pai U-tah-ats are sometimes called by the same name as a general designation, though known to the surrounding tribes by their several proper names; but the white man has taken this name, Pai U-tah-ats, and extended it to many other tribes even in Northern Arizona and Southern California, and a group of Indians about Walker River and Pyramid Lake in Nevada, whose confederate name is Pa-ri-o-too, have received the same name, Pah-Utes.

But there are other classes of names by which tribes are known to each other—names which are not used by the tribes themselves, referring to some peculiarity of habit or custom, such as the means by which they obtain subsistence, either fishing or hunting; or perhaps some term of decision if the tribes are enemies, is selzed upon as a name. Allof the tribes speaking the Ute language call the Indians of the plains, indiscriminately, Sa-in-U-kai, or Doz-Eaters. A group offitibes in Central Nevada formerly used stone knives made out of white quartz, and were called To-Sa-Wates, or "White Knives" by the surpounding tribes. The Navajos are called Pah-a-wates or Reed Knives, and every fribe or group of tribes may be known by several different names given to them by different peoples. A few of these latter names have been learned by the white men, and corrupted and extended far beyond the original signification, and have become the name by which the various Indian tribes are now known to civinzed men, the Indians themselves recognizing these latter names. This is but a brief outline of this system of naming tribes and confederacies; there are

federacies; there are many other interesting facts concerning it.

The ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Colorado, whose remains have been studied for several years by Prof. Powell, have also claimed his attention this year. Many other rains have been discovered, some of their ancient picture writings collected, and many of their stone implements found. The Professor is now prepared to indicate on his map the position of many scores of these ancient towns or hamlets now found in rains on the eastern side of the Colorado, in the valleys of the Yampa, White, Grand, San Juan, and Little Colorado; and on the western side of the Colorado, in the valleys of the Unitah, Petce, San Rafael, Duty Devil. Escalante, Paria, and Kanab Rivers. Mr. Hillers, the photographer of the expedition, has made a fine series of megalives, one suite of landscapes along the Green, another of the

THE NOVEMBER REVOLUTION. COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

OHIO AND INDIANA LED THE WAY.

From The Cacianati Enquirer (Dem.)

While with kindling eyes and grateful hearts we utter the pages of rejoieng over this National victory, we must not forget that, after all, it was the gallant Democracy of Ohio and Indiana to whom the Democracy of the United States are the most indebted. They led the way. They pointed the read to secress. They met in his strongholds the unbroken columns of the enemy when he was conflicted the was is the full tide of his fortune. They cut off and destroyed a large division of his forces, and cave to our wavering and faint-hearted friends that prestige which not only accompanies but secures victory. Well, the day that we have so long watened for, and which we never had a doubt would finally come, is at hand. The darkinght of opportant influence. The clouds of adversity, which have been piled almost to the zenith, are boing dispelled, and the borizon of the future is clear before us. To have so brilliant an awasening will almost compensate us for the many years we have spent in the will derness of defeat and misfortune.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE WELL.

MASSACHUSETIS HAS DONE WELL.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE WELL.

From The Cischment Connercest (Ind.)
We presume there is no doubt of the solid
strength of the "lovai" sentiment of classed inserts, a
sentiment loyal to Nationality, to equally of citizensine, to sound carrency, to the "aforcer" ent of the National laws for the protection", of the weak against the
strong. Massachusetts "citests handest Butterson, and
gives her protest a le" sonat point by deteating Butter's
aspirations to be a Representative in the next Congress. She Protests also against the vex diop
and demortalization fueded to impracticable
prohibitory laws, and defeats Taibot, the
candidate for Governor, whose position was
unequivocally in favor of those laws. She protests
against a corruption in primary meetings and efecats a
regular nomines for Congress who bought his nomination in Cherry Pectoral Ayer. She protests against the
trituing with a constituency which put up a fourth-rate
Republican to run against a first-rate Democrat in the
Springfield Distret and elects Canaer W. Chapin. She
approves the attitude of a strong man who takes a
position outside party lines, and N. P. Banks goes onck
to Congress. Upon the whole Massachusetts has done
well.
THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY IN DOUBT.

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well.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY IN DOUBT.

From The Washington Star (1979.)

A Democratic triumph yesterday had been sufficiently foreshadowed by the October elections to make the returns last night fally to a great expect with the public expectation; but the result in Mass actioner's was a genuine surprise both to Democrats and Reput shears. The result in that State may perhaps be set do you as a triumph of moral ideas throughtie act of recalculant Republicans of (nought and culture, reputating the support of objectionable canondates throat upon them by caucus or personal maniputation, Nobel doubts, however, that Massachman's a Republican State and with be found giving her old Republican majority in November, 18/6-01 that party, taking a lesson from its present reverses, puts in condidates and platforms such as honest-timizing Republican can indorse. So, too, of Onio, Indiana, New-York, and other disaffected Republican States. It cannot be denied that the Republican party has just now a look of demoralization and disintegration extremely encourage enough in the Republican leadership. To puck this flower, safety, out of this neitle, danger."

THE FIGHT STILL BETWEEN THE BLUE AND THE GRAY. THE FIGHT STILL BETWEEN THE BLUE AND

THE GRAY.

From The National Republican (Washington Administration Organ.

The two organizations which have divided The two organizations which have divided the country during the mating the mating the have divided the country during the mating the mating the have divided the country during the mating the mating the mating the mating the mating the mating and in the meaning taken place. Take, for instance, the State of New-York. The standard-bearer on the one side was Gen. Dix, who gave the battlerry to the Norm, even while he was a member of Mr. Buchanau's Cabines, to snoot down the man who dishonored the flag of the contry. On the other side was Mr. Hiden, who during the canvass just closed endeavored in valuator was from his garments the stan of sympathy with treason and traitors during the Rebellion. Who donots that in the flagures presented in other columns this morning every man who was a Copperaced when Thiten was a Copperhead voted for him yesterday; that 90 per cent of the men who went into the war to save the Union cast their votes for Gen. Dix 1 As a general rule, the same is true of nearly all the Southern States. There the issue was, almost without the exception of a single State, the "gray" against the "blue." To be sure some good men have changed sides, but they are few and far between. The contest stood yesterday as it stood in all the years from '21 to '35. The Demo racy, it they were only housest enough to admit it, have not changed one lota of their principles. They still believe that emancipation was a crime upon the part of the Republican party; that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution should be repealed; that the earliest possible moment. The Democrate headers connecting treason and secession. It has no pobey except to anadowhat has seen done. On the other mans, the Republican party is the same to-day that it was in '36 and in '60, of the same faith and aspiration and hierby to union and inerty. The principles of the two parties are respectively the same as they were when takey first met in conflict, for the Democratis have not changed or forfoiten, and Republicanism

een forecast by the shadow of Onio and Indiana. A FACT FULL OF CHEER FOR REPUBLICANS. There is not time, however, to consider the States in detail, and we only step here to point out a single fact that is full of cheer to the believers in Repubirean success. In the Western States, where the Granger and Independent movement against the Expudican party had its origin and threatened most atarming; y, the Republicans have held their own in a manner planny indicating that the reaction toward the old party has set in. Taus last year wiscousin gave 15.811 Opposition majority, and now it is Republican as neretofore. It was the same way in lower of Nebrosky last nonth and it is so in great measure. and Nebraska last month, and it is so in great measure with Minnesota and Ridnois at the present election. The meaning of this is not to be mistaken, and one result of it will be the election of the Republican nominee for President in 1878.

It will be the election of the Republican nomines for President in 1876.

A POLITICAL BULL RUN.

From the Bangor (Mr.) Waig and Courser (Rep.)

We have n't time just now to do the subject instice, and must beg our readers to extract what consolation they can from the subboord facts. We are very sure that no class of the community will be more astonished at the sweeping results in some of the States than our Democratic fellow-chizons, and they may well rub their eyes over the intelligence that the Old Bas State has failen into the hands of the Philistines. The Republican forces seem to have been commanded on one ling by "General Apatuy" and on the other by "General Cussedness," and the result is a pointead Bull Run on a tolerably large scale. The defeat of Butler as a salary-grabber and schemer, is coupled with the triumpa of Banks, a salary-grabber and timmer; and the same votes which have defeated Republican Congressmen in the name of Reform have restored the Tammany Ring, under Thiden and John Morrissey, to the control of the Empire State. After such a battle it will take several days to obtain an accurate account of the "killed, wonnied, and missing," and we defer the melancholy task for the present. For once the Democrats have a fair excuse for exulting, and they have had so few opportunities for many years that we cannot object to their manifestations of gice. As the victory is pretty sure to be shortlived they will do well to make the most of it. And we will console ourselves with the reflection that after Buil Run came Gettysburg and Appomattox.

A GREAT ADVANTAGE GAINED BY THE OPPO-A GREAT ADVANTAGE GAINED BY THE OPPO-

SITION.

Prom The Utica Herald (Adm. Rep.) From The Utica Herald (Adm. Rep.)

The Republican party has been working out great reforms in the past two years, and ongut to be stronger for them. But in some quarters the idea of reform has been scentied, the pica has been made for covering up faults and spurning the demand for seif-purification. As a consequence, reformers have been denounced as meddlers, and the speculators and Jobbers insisted on the mastery. Only one effect was possible. The popular confidence was repelled, and disaster was invited. We have urged zeal and activity in the canvass just closed because it was the opening skirmish for the contest of 1876. It has been weedlessly lost. Our enemies have won it by superior energy and discipline, and greater unity of action. Tacy have gained a great advantage. We are not writing now to measure its distant effects. They have not had so make power in the State since the Republican party was formed. Time enough will offer for weighing that fact in all its bearings.

NO SURRENDER.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)
The Republican party, chastened by adver-The Republican party, chastened by adversity and taught many lessons which will be useful for its future conduct, does not purpose to give up the light with the enemy. It enters, we trust, upon an era of greater purity, with a deeper devotion to principle, than before. It certainly cannot be charged upon the independent Republican press that it has failed to point out the dangers which beset the party, and to warn it in time. It is not likely now to refrain from an equal devotion to what it believes to be the best interests of the organization. Its voice will now be heeded. Evil and injudicious leaders will be told to take back seats. Doubtful measures of policy will not be countenanced. Third term schemes will cease to vex our pointies. True to the weal of the Republic, with its best men called to the iront, the Republican party will sound the toesin of victory, even in the moment of defeat.

NO THIRD PARTY NOW.

NO THIRD PARTY NOW.

The unmistakable vitality of the Democratio The unmistakable vitaiity of the Democration organization as developed in the campaign now closed by the November elections has dashed the hopes of all schemers who have tried to build up a third party by the disintegration of the present great organizations. The new Reform parties which have been called into being by the pressure of particular grievances or local disquictudes, must now, if they wish to make head against the powers that be, join their forces with the only organization able to deal effectively with any national question. There are, indeed, very few mainless evils in legislation or mistakes in Federal policy which a return to Democratic principles will not either cancel or remedy.